

"Save The Waste And Win The War!"

CASEY'S REVENGE

The following poem, "Casay's Revenge" is a sequel to that famous poetic gem, "At The Bat." It is handed the New North for publication by a well known base ball enthusiast of this city: There were saddened hearts in Mudville for a week or even more; There were muttered oaths and curses—every fan in town was sore.

"Just think," said one, "how soft it looked with Casey at the bat! And then to think he'd go and spring a bush league trick like that!"

All his past fame was forgotten; he was now a hopeless "shine." They called him "Strike-out Casey" from the mayor down the line. And as he came to bat each day his bosom heaved a sigh.

While a look of hopeless fury shone in mighty Casey's eye. The lane is long, some one has said that never turns again, And Fate, though fickle, often gives another chance to men. And Casey smiled—his rugged face no longer wore a frown; The pitcher who had started all the trouble came to town.

All Mudville has assembled; ten thousand fans had come To see the twister who had put big Casey on the bum; And when he stepped into the box the multitude went wild. He doffed his cap in proud disdain—but Casey only smiled.

"Play ball!" the umpire's voice rang out, and then the game began; But in that throng of thousands there was not a single fan Who thought that Mudville had a chance; and with the setting sun their hopes sank low—the rival team was leading "four to one."

The last half of the ninth came round, with no change in the score But when the first man up hit safe the crowd began to roar. The din increased, the echo of ten thousand shouts was heard When the pitcher hit the second and gave "four balls" to the third.

Three men on base—nobody out—three runs to tie the game! A triple meant the highest niche in Mudville's hall of fame. But here the rally ended and the gloom was deep as night. When the fourth one "fouled to catcher," and the fifth "flew to right."

A dismal groan in chorus came—a scowl was on each face—When Casey walked up, hat in hand and slowly took his place; His bloodshot eyes in fury gleamed; his teeth were clinched in hate; He gave his cap a vicious jerk and pounded on the plate.

But fame is fleeting as the wind, and glory fades away; There were no wild and woolly cheers, no glad acclaim this day. They hissed and groaned and booed as they clamored, "Strike him out!"

But Casey gave no outward sigh that he had heard the shout. The pitcher smiled and cut one loose; across the plate it spread; Another hiss, another groan—"Strike one!" the umpire said.

Zip! Like a shot, the second curve broke just below his knee—"Strike two!" the umpire roared aloud; but Casey made no plea. No roasting for the umpire now—his was an easy lot.

But here the pitcher twirled again—was that a rifle shot? A whack! a crack! and out through space the leather pellet flew—A blot against the distant sky, a speck against the blue.

Above the fence in center field, in rapid whirling flight The sphere sailed on; the blot grew dim and then was lost to sight. Ten thousand hats were thrown in

air, ten thousand threw a fit; But no one ever found the ball that mighty Casey hit! Oh, somewhere in this favored land dark clouds may hide the sun, And somewhere bands no longer play and children have no fun; And somewhere over blighted lives there hangs a heavy pall, But Mudville hearts are happy now—for Casey hit the ball! —James Wilson.

BIG CROWDS SEE FLORA DE VOSS

J. B. Rotnour's Flora De Voss company played a three nights engagement at the Majestic theater this week to audiences, which packed the house.

The company, as is always the case here, gave great satisfaction and it was regretted that the engagement could not have been for the entire week. The Flora De Voss company is an old favorite all thru the northwest and is today bigger and better than ever.

SPRAYING FOR POTATO BUGS

Control insects by using Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green—Amount of Water to Add.

To control the potato bugs spray with arsenate of lead or paris green. If using paris green add one-half ounce or one heaping teaspoonful to each two gallons of water.

If using the powdered arsenate of lead add one ounce or five heaping teaspoonfuls to each two gallons of water.

CLIPPING PASTURES IS BEST

Results in More and Better Grasses and Ripening of Weed Seeds Is Also Prevented.

Clipping pastures after harvest results in more and better grasses. The ripening of weed seeds is prevented and briars are removed, so that clover and blue grass may occupy the ground. Where a mowing machine cannot be used the scythe is brought into play.

TO KEEP FLIES FROM STOCK

Ointments and Sprays Recommended by Colorado Expert for Protection of Farm Animals.

(By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.) There is nothing that will keep flies entirely away from cattle but any one of the following mixtures will be found useful:

One pound rancid lard; one-half pint kerosene—apply with the hands or brush.

Three parts fish oil; one part kerosene—apply with small spray pump.

Two parts cottonseed oil, or fish oil; one part pine tar—apply with large paint brush.

Two ounces pennyroyal; one quart of olive or rape oil—apply with brush.

In case of the horn fly, pine tar or crude oil may be plastered around the base of the horns or used somewhat diluted over the head and shoulders.

The New North for all the news.

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HART'S

EXTEND THE TOMATO SEASON

Gather All Large Specimens Before Vines Are Killed by Frost and Put on Bed of Straw.

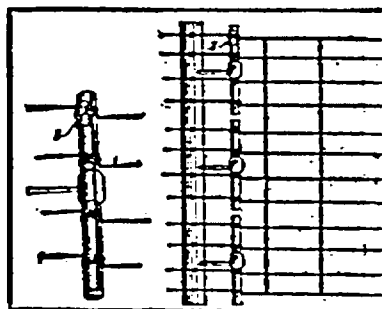
The tomato season may be extended several weeks by gathering all the large tomatoes before the vines are killed by frost and putting them on a bed of dry straw. Put about ten bushels in each heap, cover with straw at night and when weather is cold and wet. The tomatoes will ripen gradually and will be nearly as good as those ripened on the vines. If frost threatens, pull up the vines with the tomatoes on the vines and pile in the field. This is the method followed by our truckers and market gardeners. Where only a few bushels are wanted, pick the largest and finest tomatoes and place them on a bed of straw in the cold frame, cover with a six-inch layer of straw. If rain threatens slide on the sash, as they should not get wet or they will rot.

Gather the ripe fruit for canning or preserving and make catsup while fruit is abundant. The small green tomatoes may be sold for pickling.

WIRE STRETCHER IS USEFUL

Implement Consists of Two Semicylindrical Sections Held Together by Bolts.

This device consists of two semicylindrical sections held together by bolts, and in proper position to each other by plates on the ends of each section, writes C. J. Lynde in Farmers' Mail and Breeze. In operation a half



Wire Stretcher.

Cylinder is placed on each side of sev-

eral wires and the bolts screwed up. A handle at right angles to the cylinder is inserted in one of the two holes in the middle, and the cylinder is turned. Another handle is inserted in the other hole and allowed to hold against an adjacent post. In case of one wire being slackier than the others, an extra curved plate (1) is placed on the cylinder to take up more wire in rotating. The edges of the two half cylinders are rounded to prevent cutting the wire.

WIRE FENCES AND LIGHTNING

Dangers to Live Stock Increased During Thunder Storms Unless Wires Are "Grounded."

Wire fences increase the dangers of live stock during thunder storms, unless the fences are carefully "grounded," say specialists at University farm, St. Paul. Such fences may be grounded by running a No. 8 or No. 10 galvanized iron wire from each strand of the fence into the ground. The wire should be twisted two or three times about each strand and should reach to a depth of four or five feet into the ground. If the soil is particularly dry the wire should be sunk much deeper. It should always reach down to moist soil. A crowbar may be used in making the holes. Projecting points above the fence will help to relieve the electric tension and prevent the lightning from striking. Field fences should be grounded every 20 rods, and fences about barnyards and feed lots every ten rods at least.

INJURED CORN FOR THE SILO

Where Crop Has Been Damaged by Drought It Should Be Cut and Stored for Feeding.

When corn is injured by the drought it should be allowed to stand as long as there is any hope at all of its getting rain to complete its growth. If it begins to die it should be put in the silo, as this means what feed value it contains will be saved. If it cannot be put into the silo just then it may be shocked and put in later, as tests have shown that shock corn makes good silage.

Of course it is not as good as that made at the usual time.

FARMERS, ATTENTION

Sell Your Live Stock, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, Hides and Pelts to the

"CIRCLE C"